## THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS PAPOR AC-TION BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.

Bland and His Stiver Followers Will Try to Pince a Free Coinage Rider on Mr. Caritate's Bitt-Bank President Cornwell of Buffalo, S. B. Ferris of the Bank of New York, and Editor Bodsworth Give Their Views Before the House Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13,-"No financial measures, no Christmas turkey," remarked Repre-sentative Springer to-day in reply to an inquiry from Representative Livingston of Georgia rela-tive to the financial proposition now pending before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House. Mr. Springer says a majority of the committee, backed up by a majority of the Democratic members of the House, are auxious to have action upon a financial measure before Congress adjourns for the holiday recess, Representative Livingston cordially endorsed this declaration, and said that he for one would be In favor of holding continuous sessions of the House and the rejection of all motions to adjourn for the Christmas holidays until the bill is passed. There are many other members of the House who take a similar view of the situation,

and they are equally pronounced in their views. Representative Bland and his free silver followers will try and place a free silver rider on any financial bill that is brought forward in the House. So determined is Mr. Bland to test the sentiment of the House on the silver ques tion, that he may attempt to get a free silver amendment injected into one of the general appropriation bills. If it is ruled out on a point of order by the Speaker, it is Mr. Bland's intention to appeal from the decision of the Chair and urge the House to sustain the appeal. It is said further that a solemn compact exists between the free silver men in both parties to stand solidly together on the question, regardless of all other party affiliations or partisan ties.

Mr. Springer and his friends in the House are not to be deterred by these threats, for he claims that a large majority in the House favors prompt action on the financial question, and the rules of the House provide the means for getting to a vote after the subject has received fair consideration.
"There is no doubt," he says, "about the

question attracting general interest throughout the country. The tariff and other political issues are practically dead compared with it. In the street care, on the railroad trains, in the hotel lobbies, and wherever business men or politicians assemble, there the financial situation is the leading topic discussed. One seldom hears about ad valorem and specific duties and the other terms so frequently used in connection with the tariff debate. They have given place to remarks about the banking system, assets and liabilities, elasticity in the currency, &c., All this goes to prove that when money is the subject under discussion all other questions sink into insignificance."

At the meeting of the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day for consideration of a new banking system, Mr., W. C. Cornwall of Buffalo, President of the State Bankers' Association of New York, was called. There were a number of other gentlemen prominent in financial circles present, including George Gunton of New York, the political economist; Editor Rock-well of the Engineering and Mining Journal, Representative Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank of New York, and ex-Representative Warner of Ohio, of free silver

fame.

Mr. Cornwell said that his recommendations were as follows:

First—The groenback and the Treasury note should be redeemed and cameched.

Second—The vacancy should be fitted with bank

Second—The vacancy should be filled with bank notes.

Third—To perfect the system further and work out the complicated and delicate problems attending this, an impartial expert commission should be appointed.

A number of questions were put to Mr. Cornwell to bring out his views on proposed legislation with reference to national banks. He said the thought that part of Mr. Carlisie's plan for the retirement of greenbacks was not strong enough, as it did not retire them permanently. It was like locking a skunk up in a closet; he would get out all the same. Mr. Cornwell said there was no profit in the national banking system. His bank was a State institution, because that was the safest thing to be, and the only reason it was not a national bank was because there was no profit in that system. If national banks were made profitable, his bank would adopt the system immediately; there was no pairiotism in the matter.

A letter was read from Mr. S. B. Ferris, Vice-Resetted of the labour New York New York

A letter was read from Mr. S. B. Ferris, Vice-President of the Bank of New York, New York city, in which lessid, in reference to the measure incorporating Secretary Carlisie's plan: As a bill to substitute national bank notes for United States issues is will be a failure, as it presents no inducements to the states become insurers of inducementation of machine institutions, and the straightful to organize State leans, not subject to United States happendon is questionable.

According to Mr. Ferris there seems to be no

according to Mr. Ferris there seems to the seems of the Currency, should not be allowed to continue as they are, either until their charters expire or the deposited bonds are paid off. He favored the appointment of a number of redemption agents—one for each State. This would facilitate redemption and make the currency more clastic. Mr. Ferris also says:

Section 10, providing for the lasue of notes by State banks without the provision of a sinking fund, as provided in section 5 for national banks, makes the full simply an inflation measure, modified by the deposit of 30 per cent in legal tender notes and the provision (section 9) to cancel United States notes to the extent of 70 per sent of new circulation issued when the Treasury has the means to do it.

Mr. W. Dodsworth, editor of the New York

Treasury has the means to do it.

Mr. W. Dodsworth, editor of the New York
Journal of Commerce, was next heard by the
committee. He confined his attention to the inquiry: How our bank currency system may best
be placed upon a sounder basis and how equipped
with more elastic and automatic salaptations for
actistying the ever-increasing and yet everoscillating wants of the country? In maintaining that the right of issue should be given the
Biate banks, Mr. Dodsworth said:
If the privilege of lease is withheld from this class of

State banks, Mr. Dodsworth said:

If the privilege of issue is withheld from this class of banks, the people are thereby deprived of the large benealts that would accrue to them from the use of their notes. Exclusion would not only be odious as establishing a monopoly of the important function, but equally a wrong and an injury to the country at large, as an arbitrary restriction upon the needful supply of currency. The true principle to be followed in this branch of the question, I would therefore submit, is the same rights, open the same terms, to both classes of incorporated banks.

In determining the maximum of circulation,

fore submit, is the same rights, upon the same terms, to both classes of incorporated banks.

In determining the maximum of circulation to be permitted to each bank, Mr. Podsworth said that the safest and most equitable method seems to be that of establishing a uniform ratio as between the permissible amount of issues and the unimpaired paid-up capital, or the paid-up capital and surplus combined. He believed that a limit equivalent to 75 per cent, of the capital of the bank would be entirely safe.

Assuming the withdrawa of the bond form of guarantee against circulation, the question arcse, What other form of protection of the notes should be provided? There seemed to Mr. Dodsworth but one really eligible substitute, namely, to constitute the notes a first fien upon the chilre assets of the bank, and also upon the liability of the stockholders to assessment up to the full amount of their capital stock. There could be no possible question about the sufficiency of such a guarantee; the doubt would rather be whether it would not be largely excessive.

As for Mr. Carliale's 30 per cent, guarantee fund, Mr. Bodsworth said it had the very serious objection that for each million of expansion of note issues it necessitated a contraction of \$300,000 in another form of currency.

With reference to Mr. Carlisle's proposal that "all provisions of law requiring banks to keep a reserve on account of the deposits" be repealed.

I regard the legal regulation of bank reserves against expension one is such only as an effect remnant of methods adapted

Mr. Veelsworth and:

I regard the legal regulation of bank reserves against deposits only as an effecte remain of methods adapted for times when bank managements was as in the principal of the conservative that have been as the principal of the conservative that have a second to minds the property of the conservative that have a second to minds the principal of the conservative that have present it may seem shocking to abandon this highly presulted restraint; but for noyself I can only conclude that the Secretary is as where as he is couragoous in urging the aboutton of legal regulation of the reserves.

Mr. Dodsworth maintained that the practical Mr. Dodaworth maintained that the practical importance of redemption arrangements should not be underrated. The note clearing house or redemption agency would become the very salt and conservation of a bank note system, protecting the quality of the notes and assuring a healthy adjustment of their volume and their geographical distribution. With a view of keeping the agency near the soint of issue and thereby facilitating conversions, bir. Dodsworth suggested that the Washington agency be discontinued, and that in its place the law should establish six redemption districts, and conferupan the Comptroller of the Universely authority to designate some one bank, should act as redeeming agent for all the banks in such district. Chairman Springer read a loctor from A. H. The committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

# Numbertions by the President.

Washixoron, Dec. 13 .- The Prinident to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Judiou C. Chements of Georgia to the inter-state Bedmarce Commissioner (reappointment); Jervis Restour of Maryland, Consol at Curacoa, West Ladie, James Wyste Receiver of Public Moneys and Frank F. Pock, Register of the Land Office at Sunanville, Cal. THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Three Appropriation Bills Passed in the Mouse-The Consul Bill in the Senute, WARRINGTON, Dec. 13.-The bill to establish the University of the United States at Washing ton was taken up in the Senate to-day and speeches in favor of it were made by Senators Hunton (Dem., Va.) and Vilas (Dem., Wis.). No action was taken upon it, and it was put back

on the calendar. Consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill was resumed, and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) finished his argument in advocacy of it. He asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken on the bill next Thursday; but objection was made by Mr. Caffrey (Dem., La.), and then Mr. Morgan asked that the vote be taken immediately. But Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) desired to occupy some time in presenting his views, and the bill went over. In the mean time an amendment to it was sent up by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.), and when its reading was called for by Mr. Morgan there was no one at the Clerk's desk who could make anything out of the manuscript except the words "the United States of America," and it was left to be deciphered at the Govern ment Printing Office.

At 4:20 the Senate adjourned until Monday

The House Committee of the Whole to-day re sumed consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) to reduce the amount of the appropriation for special pension agents from \$250,000 to \$125,000. After an hour's debate the amendment was re-

After an hour's debate the amendment was rejected. The bill was then reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. Cockran (Lgm., N. Y.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the appropriation for collecting the income tax. On this question the yeas and nays were ordered. The motion to recommit was lost-yeas, 49; nays, 168. The bill was then passed.

Those who voted in the affirmative on Mr. Cockran's motion were Messes. Adams (Pa.), Aldrich, Baker (N. H.), Bartlett, Bingham, Boutelle, Brownell, Brosius, Bundy, Cadmus, Campbell, Clancy, Cockran, Coffin, Coombs, Curtis N. Y.), Dalzell, Daniels, Draper, Dunn, Fielder, Gardner, Gear, Geissenhainer, Graham, Grosvenor, Grow, Harmer, Hicks, Hocker (N. Y.), Lefsever, Loudenslager, Marvin, McDowell, Morse, Page, Reyburn, Russell (Conn.), Scranton, Sickles, Stephenson, Stevens, W. A. Stone, Storer, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wanger, Wever, and Woomer, Messes, Tracey of New York and Everett of Massachusetts answered "present,"

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the year ending June 30, 180d, on account of fortifications and coast defences, Mr. O'Nelli (Dem., Mass.) then moved that the

It carries a total of \$1,879,037.30. The bill was passed,
Mr. O'Nelli (Dem., Mass.) then moved that the House go again into Committee of the Whole to consider the Pension. Appropriation bill. This was sarreed to said Mr. Tarsney (Dem., Mo.) took the chair, Mr. O'Nelli briefly explained the provisions of the bill, after which an agreement was reached that there be four hours' general debate on the bill to-morrow. The bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Military Academy was then taken up. It carries a total of \$43,7,076,63, which is \$51,153.5s greater than the appropriation for the current year. The bill was reported to the House and passed, and at 4:30 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

## NOT STUCK ON A HIGH TARIFF. Western Republicans Express Their Views

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The fact was developed at the meeting to-day of the Republican Congressional Committee that the Western men, particularly those from the trans-Mississippi country, are not in favor of high tariff rates. The discussion on this point was provoked by Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, who remarked that "the West is not stuck on a high tariff, although the Republicans of that country are sturdy supporters of the principles of a protective tariff." The discussion from this point became general, and was mainly participated in by Western Representatives. Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri said that the Republicans of his State admired Gov. McKinley, but if he should not be the standard bearer in the next

should not be the standard bearer in the next campaign it was because in the minds of the people he was looked upon as an apostle of too extreme views on the tariff.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine insisted that the Republicans of the West shared the sentiments of their Eastern brothers so far as a high protective tariff was concerned, and that the fact was patent to everybody that the great victories of 1894 had been won upon that issue.

Senstor Powers of Montana asked Mr. Boutelle wint he knew about the West, and if he had made any speeches there during the recent campaign.

campaign.

Mr. Boutelle replied that he had spoken in Ohio, to which Senator Powers retorted that Ohio was no longer regarded as a Western State. Senator Carey of Wyeming advised moderation on the part of the Republicans on all mat-

tion on the part of the Republicans on all mat-ters of legislation, owing to the unsettled condi-tion of the public mind in that part of the coun-try regarding everything in which New York and New England are interested.

All Wilson of Washington said there were other things to engage the attention of the party in the West lesides the tariff, and mentioned finance at one. He believed that if the Republi-can party controlled both the legislative and executive branches of the Government it would solve this problem as it had solved every other serious question with which it had been con-

fronted.

A resolution was adopted continuing the headquarters at Washington until March 15, approving the committee's work during the compaign just ended, and recommending a continuation of the "educational campaign."

## OHIO OIL COMPANIES COMBINE. A New Company Formed of Three, with Hendquarters in Toledo.

Toueno, Ohio, Dec. 13.-A deal was made here to-day, involving from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000, which will make Toledo the most important oil centre in the Ohio field, and at the same time give the Standard Oil Company a formidable competitor. It is a combination of three independent companies, with chances in favor of two more going into it. The Sun Oil Company of Toledo has the largest production of crude petroleum in Ohio except the Standard. Its burgh. The next member of the combine in importance is the Merriam & Morgan Paraffine Company of Cleveland, and the third is the Crys-Company of Cleveland, and the third is the Cryatal Oil Company of Toledo. The two others which will probably enter are the Paragon Refining Company and the Craig Oil Company, both of Toledo. The first two have absorbed the Cryatal Oil Company, which owns a refinery here. The name of the new concern is the Diamond Oil Company. J. B. and E. B. Merriam, James W. Stewart, John G. White, and A. M. Beckwith are the incorporators. The Merriam & Morgan Company are not refiners, but have been manufacturers of by products from pitch.

The new company will manufacture all the oil products. They will erect new buildings for the work.

Waldorf H. Phillips Arrested for Contempt. Waldorf H. Phillips of 245 Broadway, attor-

ney, playwright, and author of several works of fiction, is confined in the Ludlow street jail for contempt of court in not appearing in supplementary proceedings on Jan. 23 last. He was lodged in jail inst Tuesday upon an attachment against his person, issued by Judge Fitzsiagainst his person, issued by Judge Fitzsi-mons at the instance of A. Emilius Outerbridge & Co., in Broadway, agents for the Bermuda and Western Steamship line. While Phillips was in Bermuda a year ago he obtained \$402.50 on a sight draft, which the drawee refused to honor. The endorser of the draft such Phillips through Outerbridge & Co., and obtained Judgment for the amount. Phillips failed to answer to the supplementary proceedings; heare his imprison-ment for contempt. The authorities had been looking for him since last January. ooking for him since last January.

# International Metal Company.

ALBANY, Dec. 13. The International Metal Company, with principal office in New York city, was incorporated to-day to carry on the business of mining ores and of dealing in the business of mining ores and of dealing in the products of ores, not including the buying of gold or silver builion or foreign coins.

The locality of its business will be in the States of New York, Colorado, Idaha, Montana, Nevada, California and South Pakota, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Arisona, and Utah, and in the States of Coanulla, Chihuahua, and other States is the republic of Mexico. The capital is \$1,000,000, and the directors are Nathaniel Witherell, Charles Francis Adams, Robert S. Towne, Theodore Berdeil, Edward M. Shepard, and Edward Brush of New York city, and Augustus B. Meyer of Kansas City, Mo.

The Civil Service Reform League, CHICAGO, Dec. 13 .- Carl Schurz was unaniactualy reflected President of the National Civil Service Reform League as the first business at this morning's meeting. These Vice-Presidents were named: The Rev. Henry C. Potter, New were named: The Rev. Henry C. Potter, New York: Charles Francia Adams, Roston; Augus-tus McLionouch, New York: William Potts, Farmington, Conn.; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; J. Hail Piessants, Baltimore; H. C. Les, Phil-adelphia; Franklin McVeagh, Chicago; the Rev. Stephen M. Ryan, Buffalo, This afternoon papers were read by W. D. Foulke, C. J. Bona-parts, and Richard Henry Dana. A paper on consular reform, prepared by Occar S. Straus, ex. Minister to Turkey, was also read.

# INCOME TAX REGULATIONS.

ALL PERSONS WHOSE INCOME IS OVER \$5.500 MUST MAKE RETURN.

Only Incomes of Over \$4,000 Are to Taxed-The \$4,000 Exemption Not Extended to Corporations-Profits, Gains. and Income to Be Included in the Re-

turns of Corporations and Individuals. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The Secretary of the Treasury to-day approved the income tax regulations. Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing or doing business in the United States, who has an annual income of more than \$3,500, is required to make return, under oath, before the first Monday in March of each year. The first return is to include all income received in the year 1894, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. Guardians, trustees, and all corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity are required to make similar returns for minors, wards, or bene-ficiaries, Persons having less than \$3,500 annual income are not required to make returns. All incomes of \$4,000 and over are taxable two

The person making return is required to make affidavit that he has included in said return all gains, profits, and income from every source received by him, or to which he is justly entitled for that year, and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make all the deductions entered on his return, and that he has truly answered the

interrogatories set forth on said blank form. The gross gains, profit, and income returned by persons are to include: Gross profits of any trade or business, wherever carried on; rents received or accrued during the year; profits from sales of real estate purchased within two years; farming operations and proceeds; money and value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance; premiums on bonds, stocks, notes, and coupons; income from trade or profession not by stated salary and not heretofore enumerated: from salary or compensation other than that received from the United States; from salary or compensation paid by the United States; undivided gains and profits of any partnership; interest received or accrued from all notes, bonds, or other securities; interest on bonds or coupons paid of any corporation; dividends from corporations; income of wife or minor child or children; all other sources of income not above enumerated.

The deductions allowed on the return are: Four thousand dollars exempt by law; interest due and paid within the year; national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid, not including assessments for local benefits; amount expended in purchase or production of live stock or produce sold within the year; necessary expenses specified by items actually incurred in carrying on any business or trade; losses actually sustained during the year, specified; actual losses on sales of real estate purchased within two years; debts contracted and ascertained in the year to be worthless; salary or compensation over \$4,000 from which the tax of two percentum has been withheld by disbursing officers of the United States Government; dividends included in the estimates of gross profits from corporations on which the two per cent tax has been paid by such corporation.

If any person fails to make return or makes false return, the collector is to make returns for him from evidence obtained by summoning the person and examining his books, and from all other evidence obtainable, and shall add 50 per cent, to the amount of tax found due as a penalty for needect and 100 per cent, penalty in case of a fraudulent return.

All corporations, companies, and associations, both resident and foreign, doing business in the United States, are required to make annual return of net profits on a separate blank to cover the estandar year 1894. The exemption of \$4,000 allowed to persons is not extended to corporations, but the return must cover all net profits without exemption.

The annual return of corporations must include: The gross profits from all kinds of business, the exvenses, exclusive of interest, annuities, or dividends; the amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends; the amount paid in salaries of \$4,000 or less to each employee; the amount paid in salaries of more than \$4,000 to each penses specified by items actually incurred in carrying on any business or trade; losses actu-

of \$4,000 or less to each employee; the amoun paid in salaries of more than \$4,000 to each employee, and the name and address of each o employee, and the name and address of each of such employees.

The gross profits must include: All profits of any trade or business; interest or coupons, from bonds or other securities of any corporation; dividends received from any corporation; undivided profits of any corporation; premium on bonds, notes, or stocas; commission or percentage; interest on Government securities, not exempt by law; interest on other notes, bonds, and securities; profits from sales of real estate and from rents; profits from all other sources, to be enumerated.

The operating expenses must include interest paid or accrued within the year on bonded or other indebtedness of such corporation; losses actually sustained during the year, which must be exparately stated and fully described as to cause, date, and amount; all taxes actually paid; salaries and pay of officers and employees actually paid during the year; rents and necessary repairs; all other necessary expenses, which must be itemized and fully explained in the return.

The net profits are to include all amounts

ry repairs; all other necessary expenses, which must be itemized and fully explained in the return.

The net profits are to include all amounts paid to stockholders or shareholders; the amount of undivided profits carried to surplus or any other fund; amount of net profits used for construction, enlargement, or improvement of plant; all other expenditures or investments from the net profits.

Certain specified corporations for charitable and like purposes and certain savings banks, mutual insurance companies, and building and loan associations are exempt from income tax. In such cases it is held by the department that the intention of the exemption is to extend its benefits to the small depositors and beneficiaries of such mutual and savings institutions, and that the corporations as such, and those who speculate in the shares, stock, or funds are not the intended beneficiaries of the exemption.

Collectors are required to examine the articles of incorporations and business methods of corporations cisiming exemption, and where such are not within the class specifically exempt, to cause return to be made for taxation, as in the case of other corporations.

The tax due from salaries of officers and from pay of employees of the United States is to be deducted from the first excess payment over \$4,000 by paymasters and disbursing officers.

It is provided that no part of the salary fees, or emoluments of any State, county, or municipal officer shall be subject to income tax, and no return thereof shall be made of the salary fees, or emoluments of any State, county, or municipal officer shall be subject to income tax, and no return thereof shall be made on or before the first Monday is March, 1896.

Appeals, in the first instance, are to be made by dissatisfied with his decision, the appeliant may have the entire cause, with all papers and evidence relating therein, transferred to the Commissioner of internal flevenue for his decision.

Severe penaltics are imposed upon all officers and others who make knewn, in any

provision.

The tax on incomes for the year 1894 will be due and payable before the first day of July next, and if not paid at that time the penalties will attach for not-payment.

The full text of the regulations contain about 75.000 words, and will not be printed for distribution for a week or more.

## WANTS THE OLD LIBERTY BELL An Application to Have the Reite Sent to the Atlanta Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13,-Mrs. T. J. Simmons wife of Chief Justice Simmons of Georgia, called upon Mayor Stuart this afternoon and asked that Philadelphia allow the old Liberty Bell to be taken to the International Exposition to be held at Atlanta next year. Mrs. Simmons to be held at Atlanta next year. Mrs. Simmons is Chairwoman of the Pennsylvania Colonial Committee of the Woman's Section of the Exposition. She is anxious to have the Liberty Bell sent to Atlanta for she believes that the relie would arouse the patriotism of the people. Mayor Stuart explained that after the bell was brought back from the World's Fair it was enclosed in a glass case and piaced in Independence Hall, and that the sentiment of the people of the city was opposed to allowing it to be taken away. This is because of the fear of some accident. Mayor Stuart promised to refer Mrs. Simmons's request to the City Councils, by whose consent only can the bell be leaned.

# Capt. Howgate's Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- In the District Court of Appeals to-day counsel for Capt. Howgate, the ex-Signal Officer of the United States, accused of forgery and emberging over \$300,000, filed a motion for an appeal against the judgment of the District Supreme Court oversuling his demurrer to the indictments. The Court will probably amounce to-morrow whether an appeal will be granted in Howgate's case.

Wreckage from the Lost Vesset Ivanhoe. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-Capt. Hooper of the revenue cutter Rush, which went in search of the lost vessel franhoe in the Pacific Ocean, re-ports to the Treasury Department that he found west of Vancouver's buoy with the ship's name on it and some wreekage believed to belong to the vessel, but found no trace of her passengers or craw.

Mr. Wolstan Dixey, who was for several years Literary Editor of the New York School Journal, and is now an advertisement writer at 86 World Building, says: "A gentleman who noticed some advertisements I had written for a certain proprietary remedy asked me rather quizzically if I took the remedy myself. I told him I did; that I took it often, and had it in my pocket at that moment. 'He seemed surprised; he evidently thought an advertisement writer could write just as well about anything whether he believed in it or not. I think that idea is a mistake.

couldn't recommend this remedy as heartily as I do in advertisements if I didn't believe in it. I am not much of a medicinetaker. I am opposed to medicine, on principle. There ought to be no need of medicine-just as there ought to be no poverty-but there

"If people lived right they would be well. Sunshine, air, exercise, fun, good food-plenty and not too much-are the best medicines, the natural ones; but men are tied to their desks; and women to their home cares, and both are tied to fashion. All are too busy making money or saving it, or spending it, to keep naturally well. Civilized existence is artificial and needs artificial regulators.

"I recommend a natural uncivilized life of sportive enjoyment to all who can take it; but to those who can't I recommend Ripans Tabules-and take them myself. I know they are both harmless and effective. (I know what they are made of.) They are the best remedy I know anything about for headaches or indigestion, or biliousness, or any sort of sluggishness in the system. And they are in the handiest possible shape to carry in the pocket. That about tells the story; and wherever you see it it's so,"

Ripans Tabules are 50 cents a box at druggists', or will be mailed by the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce st., New York.

#### ASSAULTED HIS CONDUCTOR. Brakeman Dooley Tried to Knock Troy Off the Top of a Car.

While the local freight train between Port Jervis and Jersey City on the Erie Railroad was moving toward Jersey City, and soon after it passed Middletown, sixty-seven miles from Jersey City, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Brakeman James Dooley attacked Conductor Tripley Troy with a club and broke his nose. The encounter took place on the top of one of the freight cars, Conductor Troy is now at his home in Port Jervis, but will be able to resume work in a day or two.

The fight grew out of the brakeman's disobedience of orders. Dooley is described as a surly fellow, impatient of restraint; and though he had never previously had any words with Troy, who, the Eric men say, is one of the best and most popular of the road's employees, he was angered when the train, having stopped at Middletown East for water, Troy found him asieep in one of the rear cars and ordered him to go to his post. He flathy refused to obey; so when the train stopped at Middletown Troy went forward and told the engineer he was a brakeman short because of Dooley's disabedience, and the train must be run slowly down hills. The train consisted of forty cars, and there was only one brakeman besides Dooley.

Troy then mounted the first car, and as the train pulled out, started back over the roofs of the cars to take Dooley's place. He met the brakeman, and without warning Dooley struck him in the face with the stick brakemen carry for adjusting the couplings of cars. He failed to knock the conductor down, however, and after the blow turned and ran. He left the train and escaped. Troy, who, the Erie men say, is one of the best

roy ran histrain on to Chester, twelve miles.

Troy ran histrain on to Chester, twelve miles.

When he arrived there he was relieved he Christopher McMahon, an emergency mar roy wrote out his report of the occurrence which was telegraphed to the Eric offices, and the state of the Smith of Chester had dressed he after Dr. Smith of Chester had dressed wounds, he took the first train for home.

#### MRS. PEARSALL'S SLAYER FREE Mrs. Catherine M. Fitzgerald Released from the Middletown Asylum

Mrs. Catherine M. Fitzgerald, who shot and killed Carrie Pearsall in this city about a year ago, was before Justice Cullen in the Supremo Court in Brooklyn yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. She was tried for the murder in June, and the jury acquitted her on the ground of insanity. She was committed to the State asylum at Middletown by Judge Cowing. Her appearat Middletown by Judge Lowing. Her appears ance in court yesterday was for the purpose of having her released on the ground that she had fully secovered her reason. Her husband was on hand.

Gen. George W. Wingate made formal appli-

George W. Wingate made formal application for her discharge. He said that he had notified the District Attorney of the proceedings and that Col. Fellows had replied that he had no jurisdiction, as Mrs. Fitzgerald had been acquitted of the charge made in the indistinct. If: Maurice S. Ashley of the asylum testified that Mrs. Fitzgerald was now perfectly sane and showed no symptoms of violence. As to possibility of any future attacks the witness could say nothing. After one attack the prediaposition of a patient was to another. Mrs. Fitzgerald, he said, was in a fair condition when she came to the asylum.

came to the asylum.

Mrs. Clara Bairus. M. D., who is also connected with the asylum, testified that she was well acquainted with the pathological facts in the case, and in her opinion Mrs. Fitzgerald was now sane. Dr. Talcott and Dr. tharles L. Daur had also examined her, and declared her now of sound mind.

Baur had also examined her, and declared her new of sound mind.

Mrs. Fitzgersid was then called forward, and said that she was 50 years old and married.

"Take your order discharging the patient."
Justice Cullen said, looking at Gen. Wingate.

"Have you anything to say?" then asked Justice Cullen, looking toward Mr. Fitzgersid.

"Nothing." replied Mr. Fitzgersid. "except to thank your Honor."

Mr. Fitzgersid then escorted his wife from the court recom.

court room.

Mrs. Fittgerald is a sister of Police Inspector McLaughlin. who suspected that Mrs. Pearsall, who was the wife of Policeman Pearsall, was allemating her husband's affections, and going to her house one night shot and killed her.

## THREW AWAY MONEY AS HE RAN. The Lunatic Thought, if Pinnted, It Would Make Everybudy Rich.

Persons living in Fifth street, near First avenue, were startled yesterday by a hatiess man who ran in the direction of the river. As the man ran he waved his arms wildly in the air and yelled at the top of his voice. Haif a block

and yelled at the top of his voice. Haif a block behind, a policeman followed, shouting for some one to stop the fugitive.

When near the corner of Avenue A, the man pulled a large roll of bills from his cost pocket and waved it above his bead.

"Look out," he yelled; "this is seed, and I'm going to plant it. To-morrow every one will be be rich."

He tessed the roll into the air and, not stopping to see where it fell, continued on toward the river. When caught at Avenue B he suid that he was Frederick Jack, a carpenter, #2 years old, and that he lived at 118 East Fourth street. He was taken to Hellevue Hospital.

When the roll of bills which he had thrown into the street was turned over to the hospital authorities it was found to consist of twenty-two \$10 and two \$1 bills.

Mintster Gray Raturus Home. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13. Isaac P. Gray, Minister to Mexico, arrived home yesterday, having been called here by the serious illness of his son. He says the feeling in the city of Mexico is averse to war, and it is his opinion that the boundary troubles between Mexico and Guatemala will be settled by a joint commission. A representative of frustemala had arrived in the city of Mexico the day Mr. Gray left, and it was supposed his mission was to arrange for a peace commission.



# Christmas For The Other Children.

If you should think, while busy buying "things for Christmas," that to some children you know, less fortunate than your own, a gift of serviceable clothing would be more than welcome,

We suggest a few garments that, because they are not the latest styles, we have marked at a price which is but a trifle compared with their real worth, considering their wearing qualities: they will make some poor child as com-fortable and happy as if they were the most fashionabl

Boys' Overcoats and Reefers, \$2.85. Boys' Suits, Long Trousers, \$4.75. Boys' Kilt Suits, \$2.75. Girls' Wool Dresses. \$3.50.

Girls' Cloaks, \$3.75 to \$5.50. For your own children we have the most desirable articles for Holiday Gifts, including Toys, Dolls, Books and Games at the lowest prices.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD DEAL.

60-62 West 23d St.

Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Secure

Valuable Terminals in Louisville, Financial negotiations have recently been concluded in this city which will make important changes in the railroad situation at Louisville. Ky. The Illinois Centrall is preparing to establish a direct line from Louisville to New Orleans, and now the Chesapenke and Ohio and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, or "Big Four," are about to secure entrances also into the city. This will be accomplished over the tracks of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company.

over the tracks of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company.

The bridge company owns valuable terminal properties in Louisville and New Albany and undertook to build a steel cantilever bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville. It was compelied to default on the interest on its first mortgage bonds in September, 1893, and receivers were appointed. Attempts at reorganization have failed, and now the Cheappeake and Ohio and "Big Four" have agreed to complete the work on the bridge and terminals and guarantee the interest on the bonds and will take control of the property.

The "Big Four" is negotiating with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern for the use of its line from North Verson, the terminus of the "Big Four" Michigan division, to Louisville, a distance of fifty-seven miles. The Cheappeake and Ohio now uses the tracks of the Louisville and Nashville from Lexington into Louisville. The Louisville Southern, however, also has a line from Lexington to Louisville, and by a route that is seven miles shorter. As the Louisville Southern is a part of the Southern Railway system, which is controlled by Drezell, Morgan & Co., there is good reason to believe that as soon as possible the shorter route will be chosen. tem, which is controlled by Drexell, Morga Co., there is good reason to believe that as a as possible the shorter route will be chosen.

# WESTERN TRAFFIC MATTERS.

A New Association Formed by the Transcontinental Lines.

Cutcago, Dec. 13.-General managers of the Central Traffic Association roads were in session this morning. A variety of subjects connected with the passenger department were discussed, the principal business being a ratification of the action taken in New York recently on the action taken in New York recently on the question of the payment of commissions to brokers.

Transcontinental lines to-day decided to form an association of their own, and an agreement

Transcontinental lines to-day decided to form an association of their own, and an agreement was drawn up which differs little from the old one. The territory is defined as including everything from the Pacific coast to a line drawn through New Orleans, St. Louis, Port Arthur, and Chicago. The Canadian Pacific worked with the other roads in consenting to this agreement, but the question of differentials is not yet settled. It is probable that this action will result in the organization of two associations, the other to incline the Western and trans-Missouri roads. In the general committee meeting to-day a committee was appointed to take up the trans-Missouri question.

An informal conference was held to-day by the Western lines with a representative of the the Western lines with a representative of the Canadian Pacific on the immigrant question. An early settlement of the points at issue is hoped for.

## Four Hours and a Haif to Boston. Boston, Dec. 13. -President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad said in an inter-

view yesterday regarding the reports that the York, New Haven and Hartford desired control of the Boston and Albany road that some of the managers of the New Haven company were in fayor of it, while others were not, ite himself did not believe that it would be a profitable thing for the New Haven road to consolidate the two roads.

Speaking of five-hour trains between New York and Boston, Mr. Tuttle said: "When the improvements now in progress on the New Haven road are completed, not only five, but four-and-a-half-hour trains will be easily possible. Everything might find way now and I also.

ble. Everything points that way now, and I am sure that the business that would follow the putting on of such a service would result in a sustaining patronage." Commuters Want a Morning Express. An effort is making by the commuters along the seashore division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to establish a morning express train from Long Branch and points below to New from Long Branch and points below to New York city. A meeting of business men who use this route every day was held at 30 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, and a request to the railroad company for better train service was signed by all present. The company established an afternoon express over the division some time ago in response to a similar request, and the offinials have promised to take up the ques-tion of a fast morning train on next Monday.

Sawannee River Hallway Officers, At a meeting of the directors of the Suwannes River Railway Company held yesterday the fol-

lowing officers were elected: President, E. J. Carter; Vice-President, W. R. Rusenbark; Sec-retary and Treasurer, Charles A. Haldwin. MR. KELLY'S ACCUSER A CROOK. Justice Voorbis Now Says that He Be-

Harry Adams, known also under the names of Fleming and Andrews, an ex-convict from Philadelphia, who accused Eugene Kelly, Jr., two months ago of assaulting him in Fifth avenue,

was a prisoner to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He was accused of swindling Court yesterday. He was accused of swindling furniture dealers in Eighth avenue. He was arrested a few days age as Karry Flemling for larceny, and that led to bis identification as Harry Adams, who was wanted for the thefts mentioned.

When Adams appeared against Mr. Kelly Justice Voorhis, believing Adams to be a reputable citizen, soverely reflected on Mr. Kelly Yesterday Justice Voorhis said he was sorry be said what he did to Mr. Kelly, as he was now sure that he had been imposed upon by Adams.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

## HOLIDAY GIFT CHAIRS. We have some quaint, curious, delightful pieces it mahogany; "good examples" of the rare styles that

are being eagerly hunted down by collectors. Chairs with back and legs exquisitely inlaid with pearl. Exceptionally high backed Chairs, painted with tortoise-shell designs. Seventeenth century Chairs, with hollowed scats. "Half round" white mahogany Chairs, with spindles and eagle's feet.

LET EVERYBODY IN SEARCH OF A GIFT IDEA LOOK THEM OVER, AND BUY OF THE MAKER.

## CEO.C. FLINT CO., 48, 45, AND 47 WEST BED ST.,

MEAN SHOADWAY.

# LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. SENATOR HILL AND THE INCOME-

TAX APPROPRIATION. He Has Not Fully Determined What Course

He Will Pursue in Trying to Defeat It-Little Aid Expected from the Republicans -Mr. Butler Hopes to Prevent Tillman from Taking His Seat in the Seaate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. Senator Hill was asked to-day what course he intends to

pursue in dealing with the appropriation for the income tax contained in the General Deficiency bill, which has passed the House. The Senator replied that he had not fully determined what is best to do under the circum stances, although his opposition has not been at all weakened by the action of the House. Before the Deficiency bill is reported to the Senate, Mr. Hill will confer with the Republicans, and his cuture course may be influenced by theirs. The opponents of the income tax are just as pronounced as ever, but it seems almost hopeless to expectaid or comfort from the Republicans. Senator Aldrich and other leading Republican Senators say that it is but just that a fair trial be given the income tax feature of the Tariff law. With such a feature of the Tariff law. With such a feeling prevailing on the Republican side of the chamber, the task of Senator Hill in opposing the measure becomes all the more difficult. It is evidently the policy of the Republican party to throw no obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the income tax for the present. During the recent campaign the opponents of the tax made themselves influential in many Congress districts, and the Republican leaders do not propose to let the Democrats get the benefit of repealing the obnoxious tax if they can prevent it. As soon as the Republicans gain control of the two Houses of Congress it is predicted that they will speedly repeat the tax in order to get the benefit of their act in the next Presidential campaign.

Senator Entire of South Carolina assessed in

Senator Butler of South Carolina appeared in the Senate Chamber to-day for the first time this session. There was nothing in his manner

this session. There was nothing in his manner to indicate that he had passed through a fierce political conflict with Gov. Ben Tillman and sustained a crushing defeat. After nearly eighteen years' service in the Senate, it is but natural that he feels some regrets at being displaced by Gov. Tillman, hence he still has lingering hopes that a seat in the Senate may be refused Tillman. In conversing with his friends on the subject today he said:

"I do not believe Mr. Tillman will ever hold a seat in the Uriced States Senate. I have taken steps in the Uriced States Senate. I have taken steps in the South Carolina courts to prove the unconstitutionality of the registration laws, and if I gain my point the Legislature will be declared invalid and Mr. Tillman will not be seated. If the courts in the State decide against me I shall appeal to the United States Supreme Court, where I am sure I could win in twenty minutes. There is some talk about petitioning the Senate to send a committee down to South Carolina. That is not at all necessary. Everybody admits that there have been frands committed. The matter must be fought out in the

The old question of the alleged Confederate Government gold deposits confiscated by the commanding officers of the United States army commanding officers of the United States army in New Orleans during the war and turned into the national Treasury, which has been agitated more or less in the courts and in Congress for nearly thirty years, was again brought up in the Senate to-day by Mr. Newton C. Blanchard of Louisiana, who introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana \$257,013, the amount alleged to have been exacted of that bank in 1862 by Gen. Butler, commanding the United States troops at New Orleans at that time; \$70,000 in the same manner taken by Gen. Banks in 1863, and \$1.242,777 taken by Gen. Canby in 1860, with interest on each sum at six per cent.

Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to the House an estimate of \$34,000 deficiency in the appropriation for enforcing the Chinese exclusion act for the current fiscal year, over and above the \$50,000 appropriated for that purpose in the last Sundry Civil bill, and of \$20,000 adultional to enforce the provisions of the new treaty just proclaimed—making it all \$74,000.

The Senate has confirmed the following nomi-

nations:
Liward H. Strobel of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plentpotentiary to Chili.
Hertert C. Squiers of New York, second Secretary of
Embassy at Berlin.
Louis A. Kelly, special examiner of drugs, medicines,
and chemicals at Philadelphia.
Milton J. Rosenan of Pennsylvania, Passed Assistant
Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service.
Hostmatters—G. H. McKintey, Clayton, N. Y.; W.
Conover Smith, Kepport, N. J.; Benjamin Hilton, East
Orange, N. J.; G. A. Baas, Palmyra, N. J.

Secretary Herbert has appointed a Board, consisting of Commander Royal B. Bradford and Naval Constructors Hanseom and Bowles, to Naval Constructors Hanseom and Bowles, to consider the question of woodwork in war ships, American vessels have always borne the reputation of being the most handsomely litted vessels afloat, especially in their interior joiner work, which is advantageous in making the vessels habitable, whereas in many foreign navies, where metal partitions are used exclusively, the ships are constantly wet from condensation on the metallic surfaces. The Chinese-Japanese war, however, had demonstrated the great danger from fire and flying splinters, and the floard, which met at the Navy Department to-day, is convened to seek a substitute for wood, which will obviate the disadvantages of metal. metal.

Capt. Thomas H. McKee, assistant Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, who has been announced as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives in the Fitty-fourth Congress, to-day sent a letter to Congressman-elect Watsonof Indiana, announcing his withdrawal from the contest.

The Committee on Military Affairs has completed the Army Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, and Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio will report it to the House to-morrow. The bill carries an appropriation of \$22, 294,808, being \$173,616 less than the appropriation for the current year, and \$1,310,874 below the estimates. New legislation in the bill provides for the transfer of the Fort Leavonworth military prison to the liepartment of Justice, and for a reduction of five Majors in the pay corps and five Captains in the subsistence department. These reductions provide that no more officers of these grades shall be appointed to these corps until the total number in them has been reduced by five officers in these grades. coming fiscal year, and Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio

WILLIAMSBURGH SUICIDES. Johann Poolbornik Shot Himself and Frederick Johnson Used the Rope,

Johann Poolhornik, a wood turner, 33 years old, who had a furnished room in the house Reinholz Storch, at 145 Gwinnett street, Williamsburgh, was found dead in his room yester-day morning with a bullet hole in his right temple and a revolver by his side. He probably committed suicide on Monday afternoon, after Mrs. Storch saw him enter his room. He was in a despondent mood. Mrs. Storch found his door locked on Tuesday morning and thought he was sleeping. When the door was still locked vesterday she called Policeman Hoelderlin of the Clymer street station, who broke it open. On the leaf of a book Poolhornik had written In German that he was dying of consumption and had made an unsuccessful attempt a few

weeks ago to commit suicide. He said he hoped he would not fail this time, as he was giad he was going to die and that the city could bury him.
Toolhornik had been arrested three weeks ago for striking Jacob Berin, a fellow employee, with a chiest. He was to have been tried in the Lee Avenus Police tourt on Tuesday. When he failed to appear a bench warrant was issued, and Foliceman Muidoon of the court squad went to his house yesterds, to arrest him. Muidoon got there soon after the body was found, Poshhornik's real name was said to be Milinheng.

heng.
Frederick Johnson, aged +7 years, hanged himself yesterday morning at his home, but North Seventh street, Williamsburgh. He had been ill and despondent.

### Local Business Troubles. John C. Lloyd, doing business as John C. Lloyd & Co., importer and jubber in coffee at 00 Front street, made an assignment yesterday to Dennis A. Delaney. The liabilities, it is an

will not exceed \$25,000. Richard M. Johnson and George H. Morr (Johnson & Morris), contractors for steamhening apparator at 239 and 241 South Fifth ave nue, made an assignment yesterday to figure Vassar, Jr., without proference. They have a branch in Washington. The inabilities are estimated at \$10,000 and the assets \$30,000. They did some doverning twork at Washington and had some contracts for large buildings in this city, one of them being the Music Hall. It is said that the suspension will be temporary.

Annie M. Halley and Jonne I. Archison (Halley & Archison, wholesale dealers in millinery at 31 hast Secretaenth atrice, made an assignment yesterday to Charles I. Moore.

Tomas & Co., drongulas at Columbus avenue and Sixty, 61th street, have closed the stere, the business not having been successful. They opened it has feindary.

Judge Patterson has appointed ignate Boskovitz receiver of the Commercial Credit Guaranty Company of New York on the application of the Attonion Company of New York on the application of the Attonion Company of Service are ground that it has suspended its ordinary and lawful business for at least one year. Vassar, Jr., without proference. They have



Llama Thibet Overcoats,

> Worth \$10 more. A lot of fancy work on an overcoat don't make it wear any better.

> > We put it on because it makes a coat look nice. But, first of all. we establish a foundation that's worthy of the fancy work; that's

Llama Thibet-the

A very pretty house can be built on a hill of sand. We've got nothing against fancy work, only we wish to warn you to look out for the foundation.

foundation.

Medium weight, silk-lined, \$14. Heavy weight, cassimere mord, \$15. Either weight, plain lining, \$10. Suits, \$10.50.

E. O. THOMPSON, Tailor, Clothier and Importer,

245 Broadway Bet. Park Place and Murray St. Open Saturdays till y P. M.

DR. GIBIER'S SERUM WEAK, But It Will Cure Diphtherin if Used in Large Enough Quantities.

Dr. Paul Gibier of the New York Pasteur Institute submitted recently to Dr. Park of the Board of Health a sample of the antitoxine serum made at the institute after the fermula of Dr. Roux. Dr. Park reported that the serum was weak, and by no means up to the European standard. It possessed therapeutic qualities, however, and would effect a cure if used in large enough quantities. The immunizing power of

enough quantities. The immunizing power of the serum exceeds the proportion of 1 to 25,000, Dr. Gibier's claim was that the serum exceeded a proportion of 1 to 50,000.

An agent of the Health Beard purchased recently at an east side arms store a quarter-nunes pinal of an imitation serum for 55. Dr. Gibier says his serum is packed in larger bottles, and that in order that he might not be charged with deceiving the public, he submitted his serum for a test, with the result given above.

The druggist who sold the imitation serum has been caused before the Board of Health for an explanation. No names will be given by the authorities until after a hearing is given to the

ROCHESTER TO IMITATE NEW YORK. Diphtheritte Cases to Undergo Bacterio-

logical Examination. The health authorities of Rochester have adopted the plan of the Board of Health of this city, and will hereafter submit all suspected cases of diphtheria to bacteriological examination. Dr. Wallace Sibley of Rochester, who was requested to investigate the methods in use by the New York Board of Health, has found that the New York Board of Health, has found that it is possible for the city of Rochester to adopt the same plans. He called on Dr. Birgs, head of the bacteriological laboratory, yesterday, incode to acquaint himself with the details of the work. The same scheme will in all probability be adopted by the health authorities of Newark.

Prof. F. Loedler of the Hyginne Institute of the University of Greifswald, who is an authority on the diseases of the threat, is in favor of the adoption of the New York plan in all the large cities of Europe.

KINGSTON, Dec. 13.-An epidemic of diphtheria is raging at Cottekill, this county. Six children in the family of Ira Sayder were stricken with the disease, and four of them died in a week. The school in the district having been closed on account of the prevalence of the malady, Sarah Hasbrouck, the teacher, helped to nurse the sick children, and she, too, contracted the disease and died. She was huried to-day. The disease has also made its appearance in other places. There were six cases in one family at Lawrence-ville, and one child died. At Scath Flatbush diphtheria is also raging, seven members of the family of Brink Post having been stricken. One

child died on Sunday and another on Tuesday. Serious Diphtheria Epidemic in Ashtabula, COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13. - A letter from Dr. W. A. Hopkins of Ashtabula received at the office of the State Board of Health to-day gives the details of the ravages of diphtheria in that city. The disease began on Dec. C. and up to to-day there had been sixty cases and ten deaths. The authorities are doing all possible to stamp out the disease. The schools have been closed and all public assemblages are prohibited. Thirty-seven houses are under strict quarantine, and Dr. Miller of Clevqiand, a member of the State Board, has gone to Ashtabula to assist the local health officers.

health officers.

Furniss Divorce Papers Put In. The papers in the suit of Hetty Furniss for allmony against her husband, Edward P. Furnise, were presented to Judge Patterson in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Turner, McClure & Rolston, the attorneys of record for McClure & Roiston, the attorneys of record for the plaintiff, and Mr. Welch for the defendant, The Court had granted the plaintiff's attorneys until to-day to answer any new matter in the defendant's afficiavits. Lawyer W. W. Mc-Farland, who argued the motion for the plaintiff's several days ago, and who is the plaintiff's father, was not in court. There was no argu-ment, and the Judge reserved decision.

This Convenience Brings You Close to The Sun Office From any point in This City



Advertising Hates the same as those

at Main Office Messenger

Service